

Henry C. Frick, Steel and Coke Magnate, Dead

TO-NIGHT'S WEATHER—Colder.

TO-MORROW'S WEATHER—Colder.

COMPLETE STOCK REPORT

The



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TAX REVISION, LABOR ARBITRATION, CURBING OF REDS, URGED BY WILSON

DAY, REMOVED BY HYLAN, HINTS AT BIG SCANDAL IN SALE OF ARMY FOOD

Ousted After Dismissing O'Malley for Profiteering, Says Markets Head.

CLASH ON BANK FUNDS.

Declares Former Deputies Transferred Part of Surplus to Own Account.

Major Hyman to-day removed Dr. Jonathan C. Day, Commissioner of Public Markets, and named William P. Mulry, a Deputy Commissioner of Public Markets, of No. 283 Parkside Avenue, Brooklyn, as acting Commissioner. It is believed some prominent Tammany Democrat will succeed Mr. Day.

The "last straw" in the case of Dr. Day, according to confidential information to-day, came yesterday afternoon when the Commissioner peremptorily removed William W. Smith, Senior Deputy Commissioner. This was done without consultation with Mayor Hylan. While the Mayor admits that a Commissioner under him has a perfect right to remove a Deputy without consulting him, it is considered "good form" in politics to notify a superior of such action.

William W. Smith is a personal friend of Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall. He is owner of Still's Chop House on Third Avenue, between 17th and 18th Street, where Leader Murphy and many Tammany braves have foregathered for years.

Dr. Day was appointed Commissioner of Markets in January, 1918. The place pays \$7,500 a year.

At the office of his attorney, Mayer Goldman, No. 5 Beekman Street, Dr. Day made the following statement:

"My removal is the culmination of friction that began when Edwin J. O'Malley, the deputy I put in charge of the army food distribution, charged excessive margins on the army and navy food sold under my authority.

"Although O'Malley told the Government officials and me that he was charging only 2 cents a pound or 2 cents a can as an overhead charge, he put 7 cents on prunes, dried fruits and other articles that represented a profit of 66 2/3 per cent., which was an outrageous piece of profiteering. That the food still reached the public at a low price was only because the Government price was so low.

"October, I wrote O'Malley a warning against this, and also called him to account for being disobedient, imperious and abusive to his fellow deputies and warned him that I would remove him.

"On the following day W. W. Smith, another of my deputies, came into my office and closed the door and said he was sorry for the trouble with O'Malley. He then said he wanted me to forget I was Commissioner and he was a Deputy and he wanted to talk to me as Billy Smith to John Day. He said there was a lot of money in the surplus O'Malley had built up and that we ought to have it among ourselves.

"I reminded him we had obtained free volunteer labor to get the food to the public at rock bottom cost and told him there would not be a cent piece divided in the office; that any division would be for the volunteer workers.

"I asked Smith if O'Malley told (Continued on Twenty-seventh Page.)

PLENTY OF HARD COAL TO KEEP NEW YORKERS FROM REAL DISCOMFORT

Broadway's Lights May Be Dimmed, but Homes Won't Be Left Cold, Say Experts.

THE coal shortage is not going to make New York uncomfortable, in the opinion of the leading coal experts here. This is because the shortage is in bituminous, not anthracite coal, and anthracite is the mainstay of the city.

Most of the big lighting plants, traction plants and heating plants are run by anthracite, and it is predicted that there will be plenty for all domestic and public service purposes. Broadway may be dimmed, but nobody's home or office is to be darkened or left cold. Following are a few comforting statements from experts:

W. A. Marshall, President New York State Wholesale Coal Trade Association: "The eastern territory is plentifully supplied with the smaller sized anthracite."

Burns Brothers: "If the people want coal let them come to us. We have well stocked yards and will delay delivery only long enough to get a truck over to their houses."

Olin J. Stephens: "There is a slight dearth of nut and stove sizes, but it is no greater than is usual at this season. The supply of other sizes is plentiful, and prices have not been altered as a result of the strike."

A SECRET FOR THE WOMEN! THE PRICE OF GOWNS WON'T COME DOWN FOR 'SOME TIME'

But Merchants in Atlantic City Convention Say Whole World Envis American Models.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 1. NEWS for women came today from the convention of the Associated Dress Industries of America with the announcement that the price of gowns would not descend for some time. The period when this reduction would arrive depends upon the settlement of the readjustment, which consists of lower prices for raw material, co-operation of labor in increasing production and the stabilization of wages.

A compliment was paid to the American women, and, incidentally, to the designers and makers, in the declaration that they were the best dressed women in the world to-day, and that their models were being widely copied abroad. This statement was made by David N. Nossensohn of New York, ex-director of the association.

C. H. D. Robbins of New York, one of the founders of the association, gave the address of welcome to delegates to-day.

Hyman and Aphrodite. Mayor Hylan instructed License Commissioner John F. Gilchrist and Police Commissioner Enright to co-operate to-day in taking such steps as seemed to them proper with regard to permitting the continuance of the play "Aphrodite at the Century Theatre."

NEW COAL RULES WILL DIM CITIES AND SHUT PLANTS

Only Essential Industries to Get Fuel Under Federal Restrictions.

THEATRES MAY CLOSE.

Most Miners Still Idle but Two Districts Increasing Output.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—Restrictions on the use of coal, already put into effect by regional coal committees where the pinch of necessity had been felt to-day, were extended throughout the Nation under an order of the Federal Fuel Administrator.

The most extensive shutdown of industry in history was in prospect and domestic consumers were preparing to endure privation and discomfort as the strike of bituminous coal miners entered its second month.

Under the sweeping order of Fuel Administrator Garfield limiting delivery of fuel or power to essential consumers in the first five classes of the war priorities list, curtailment of production was in prospect in factories turning out boots and shoes, brass and bronze manufactures, clothing, machinery (except where specifically exempted); iron and steel, jewelry, marble and stone products, musical instruments, paper goods (news print excepted); rubber goods, cigars, wagons and carriages, wood manufactures, sheet and metal products, leather goods, mattresses, paints and varnishes, photographic supplies and miscellaneous non-essentials.

Theatres, motion picture shows and all other places of amusement faced complete shutdown. Churches and schools also were included in that category, although efforts were being made to postpone closing schools as long as possible. Use of coal to produce light for advertising signs and other displays was among the prohibitions.

Bakeries, except those producing only bread, also fell under the ban, as did confectioners and certain packing plants.

In some of those industries, however, (Continued on Twenty-fourth Page.)

UNCLE SAM INVESTS BILLION IN LIBERTY BONDS AND MAKES \$35,000,000

Buys Them Below Par and Retires Them, Thus Reducing the Public Debt.

MORE than one billion dollars worth of Liberty bonds were bought by the Treasury and retired during the last eighteen months, yielding the Government a profit of approximately \$35,000,000, and reducing the public debt, Secretary Glass reported to-day to Congress.

Purchases were made to stabilize the market for these securities, par values being \$1,043,080,500, and the cost to the Government \$993,563,526, in addition to \$14,204,779 accruing interest. First loan purchases totalled \$25,115,000; second, \$271,215,000; third, \$278,635,500, and fourth, \$268,115,000.

HENRY CLAY FRICK DIES HERE AFTER MONTH'S ILLNESS

Steel Magnate Contracted Chill While Playing Golf at Roslyn, L. I.

IN HIS SEVENTIETH YEAR.

Former Business Associate of Carnegie Left Estate Valued at \$200,000,000.

Henry Clay Frick, first friend and then implacable enemy of the late Andrew Carnegie in the American steel industry, died at 5.20 this morning at his home, No. 1 East 70th Street.

Mr. Frick was taken ill after a chill which he contracted playing golf at Roslyn, L. I., about a month ago. He had apparently recovered yesterday. His son Childs and his daughter, Helen Clay Frick, who had been called to his bedside, had arranged to return to their homes to-day.

Death came, Dr. Lewis A. Conner said, in the midst of what seemed to be satisfactory improvement in Mr. Frick's condition. "For the past month," the physician said, "Mr. Frick had shown symptoms of an organic affection of the heart, presumably the result of severe attacks of inflammatory rheumatism, to which he was subject in earlier life."

At 5 o'clock this morning Mr. Frick, his voice apparently of normal strength, called his valet, Oscar Rogers, from an ante room and asked for a glass of water. After taking a swallow, he said: "I think I'll go to sleep," and turned on his side and died.

The funeral will be held to-morrow at 5.30 P. M. at the Frick home and will be private. The Rt. Rev. Charles Sumner Burch, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of New York, will conduct the services and the body will be taken to Pittsburgh for interment.

Among callers at the Frick house to-day were Judge Elbert H. Gary, a close business associate of Mr. Frick; Mrs. Henry P. Davidson and John P. Grier of C. D. Barney & Co., said to have been Mr. Frick's adviser in financial matters. Mr. Grier will have charge of the funeral.

TWO BIG EVENTS IN THE LIFE OF MR. FRICK.

To the great mass of his fellow citizens Henry Clay Frick was chiefly known in connection with two big events in his career. The first was his refusal to compromise the strike at Homestead in 1892 even after he had been shot and stabbed by the Anarchist, Alexander Berkman—staunchly enough ordered only this morning to appear on Friday at Ellis Island ready for deportation—and the second was his quarrel with the late Andrew Carnegie.

The story of Henry Frick is a veritable chapter in the romance of industry in the United States. At ten, a boy on a farm in a family of only ordinary means. Fifty years later, a man of so many millions that his fortune, like those of Carnegie and Rockefeller, was largely a matter of guess work even to himself.

(Continued on Third Page.)

TAKE BELL-ANS BEFORE MEALS and see how fine Good Dishes make you feel.—Advt.

RESTAURANT. Special for to-day (Tuesday), Dec. 2, 1919: Hot roast with French fried potatoes, 50c; roast lamb with apple sauce, 60c; table d'hôte dinner, 50c; 100c, 150c, World Building.—Advt.

SUMMARY OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

GENERAL recommendations on legislation to combat the cost of living, labor unrest, radicalism and a readjustment of the nation to peace time basis were the features of President Wilson's annual message to Congress delivered to-day.

The Peace Treaty, the President told Congress, will be discussed in a separate message later, as will the railroad question.

A great portion of the message was devoted to a discussion of the condition and rights of labor. A definite programme to bring about an improvement in the conditions of labor and bring about a genuine democratization of industry is recommended.

"The only way to keep men from agitating against grievances is to remove the grievances," said the President's message. At another point it declared "the seed of revolution is repression."

The establishment of the principles regarding labor laid down in the covenant of the League of Nations, said the message, offers us the way to industrial peace and conciliation. No other road lies open to us. Governments must recognize the right of men to bargain collectively for humane objects. Labor must no longer be treated as a commodity.

"The right of individuals to strike is inviolate," continued the message, "and ought not to be interfered with by any process of Government, but there is a predominant right and that is the right of the Government to protect all its people and to assert its power and majesty against the challenge of any class."

The President was referring to the Government's recent injunction against the coal strike.

"There are those in this country," said the message, "who threaten direct action to force their will upon a majority. It makes little difference what minority it is: whether capital or labor, or any other class; no sort of privilege will ever be permitted to dominate this country. Those who would propose any other method of reform are enemies of this country. Let those beware who take the shorter road to disorder and revolution."

The message recommends passage of laws now proposed by the Attorney General for dealing with the Reds.

The President recommends a simplification of income and excess profits taxes; establishment of a national budget system; legislation to secure employment and land for service men; laws to encourage increased crop production; legislation to reduce the cost of living, and extension of the Lever Act; laws to bring about democratization of industry, including participation of workers in decisions affecting their welfare; protection for America's new chemical and dyestuffs industry; Federal aid in the building of good roads; development of forest resources.

PRESIDENT CHIDES CONGRESS FOR NOT PASSING VITAL LAWS

Quotes His Own Words in Strong Appeal for Aid in Curbing Unrest.

By David Lawrence. (Special Correspondent of The Evening World.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (Copyright, 1919).—President Wilson has put squarely up to Congress the necessity of enacting laws that will not merely provide tribunals for the arbitration and settlement of labor disputes, but laws that will curb sedition on the one hand and remove, on the other hand, the causes that lie at the bottom of industrial unrest in the body politic.

"Gently reminding the Republican Party now in control of Congress that it has failed to enact legislation to strike at the profiteers and remove the barriers in interstate commerce that he believes are keeping up the cost of living, Mr. Wilson calls upon the legislative branch of the Government to take a hand in setting America's house in order.

The President does not fail to attribute much of America's economic confusion to the failure of the American Senate to pass the Peace Treaty and thus help stabilize international exchange and world markets, but he refrains from touching on the Peace Treaty itself. Indeed, he had de-

(Continued on Second Page.)

MISSOURIAN TO SUCCEED REDFIELD IN CABINET

President Names Representative Alexander to Be Secretary of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Joshua W. Alexander, Congressman from Missouri, has been selected by President Wilson as Secretary of Commerce, succeeding William C. Redfield, resigned. His nomination will be forwarded to the Senate to-morrow.

Representative Alexander was tendered the appointment shortly before noon by Secretary Tammity who said the President was anxious that he accept the post. Mr. Alexander said he would resign from Congress as soon as his nomination had been confirmed by the Senate.

Mr. Alexander has served continuously in Congress since 1904. He is 67 years old and was born in Cincinnati.

U. S. WARSHIP IN FLEET OFF DALMATIAN COAST

Despatch From Laibach to Copenhagen Says It Was Near Spalato Sunday.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 2.—A number of Allied warships, including an American vessel, were cruising off Spalato, on the Dalmatian coast, on Sunday, according to a Laibach despatch received here.

(Racing Entries on page 24.)

PLAN FOR INDUSTRIAL PEACE, REDUCTION OF LIVING COSTS SET FORTH BY PRESIDENT

Tells Congress in Message Sent From Sick Bed He Will Deal Later With Peace Treaty and Railroads—Asks Revision of Income Taxes and for a National Budget System.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The message sent to Congress by President Wilson to-day, and read by clerks in the two Houses, is as follows:

"To the Senate and House of Representatives: "I sincerely regret that I cannot be present at the opening of this session of Congress, I am thus prevented from presenting in as direct a way as I could wish the many questions that are pressing for solution at this time. Happily I have had the advantage of the advice of the heads of the several executive departments, who have kept in close touch with affairs in their detail and whose thoughtful recommendations I earnestly second.

"In the matter of the railroads and the readjustment of their affairs growing out of Federal control, I shall take the liberty at later date of addressing you.

CALLS FOR A BUDGET SYSTEM.

"I hope that Congress will bring to a conclusion at this session legislation looking to the establishment of a budget system. That there should be one single authority responsible for the making of all appropriations and that appropriations should be made not independently of each other, but with reference to one single comprehensive plan of expenditure properly related to the nation's income, there can be no doubt.

"I believe the burden of preparing the budget must, in the nature of the case, if the work is to be properly done and responsibility concentrated instead of divided, rest upon the Executive. The budget so prepared should be submitted to and approved or amended by a single committee of each house of Congress, and no single appropriation should be made by Congress, except such as may have been included in the budget prepared by the Executive or added by the particular committee of Congress charged with the budget legislation.

"Another and not less important aspect of the problem is the ascertainment of the economy and efficiency with which the moneys appropriated are expended. Under existing law the only audit is for the purpose of ascertaining whether expenditures have been lawfully made within the appropriations.

"No one is authorized or equipped to ascertain whether the money has been spent wisely, economically and effectively. The auditors should be highly trained officials with permanent tenure in the Treasury Department, free of obligations to or motives of consideration for this or any subsequent administration, and authorized and empowered to examine into and make report upon the methods employed and the results obtained by the executive departments of the Government. Their reports should be made to the Congress and to the Secretary of the Treasury.

CALLS FOR QUICK ACTION ON TAXATION.

"I trust that the Congress will give its immediate consideration to the problem of future taxation.

"Simplification of the income and profit taxes has become an immediate necessity. These taxes performed indispensable service during the war. They must, however, be simplified, not only to save the taxpayer inconvenience and expense, but in order that his liability may be made certain and definite.

"With reference to the details to the Revenue Law, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue will lay before you for your consideration certain amendments necessary or desirable in connection with the administration of the law—recommendations which have my approval and support.

"It is of the utmost importance that in dealing with this matter the present law should not be disturbed so far as regards taxes for the calendar year 1920, payable in the calendar year 1921. The Congress might well consider whether the higher rates of income and profits taxes can in peace times be effectively productive of revenue, and whether they may not, on the contrary, be destructive of business activity and productive of waste and inefficiency.

"There is a point at which in peace times high rates of income and profits taxes discourage energy, remove the incentive to new en-